When temperatures are scorching, Southern Yellow-billed Hornbills *Tockus leucomelas* in the Kalahari Desert of southern Africa dilate blood vessels in their beaks to thermoregulate and cool off, according to a recent study by Tanja van de Ven from the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, and her colleagues.

Whereas mammals have sweat glands to keep their bodies from overheating, birds may rely on panting (evaporative heat loss) and dilating their blood vessels (non-evaporative heat loss), particularly in their beaks. Toco Toucans are an example of the latter: their outsized beaks account for up to 60 per cent of their non-evaporative heat loss at air temperatures above 28 degrees Celsius. Although not as extreme as toucan beaks, hornbill beaks are still quite large relative to their bodies. To determine whether hornbills might likewise use their beaks for this purpose, the authors of this study raised the air temperature around 18 wild-caught Southern Yellow-billed Hornbills and tracked their heat loss with thermal imaging.

The researchers found that the beaks accounted for up to 20 per cent of the birds’ non-evaporative heat loss and suggest that the benefits of heat loss from beaks on hot days probably varies depending on where the birds live. In tropical forests where toucans typically live, for example, beak heat loss could be key, as humidity may make panting less effective. For those Southern Yellow-billed Hornbills living in the desert, beak heat loss could be important because, in contrast to panting, it may help to conserve scarce water.

Van de Ven notes: 'We have found that, like toucans, hornbills can use their beak as a controllable thermal radiator. We think this might provide an advantage in the arid Kalahari by reducing the amount of water the birds need to spend on evaporative cooling.'

REFERENCE